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The Men in the Forts.

The fearful accuracy with which the gunners of the three bombarding ships the other, day demolished the fortifications at Matanzas is a warning to our Government as to the gunners in the forts. The men of the New York, Puritan, and Cincinnati are merely what their brothers are throughout the entire fleet, whether about Cuba or the Philippines. They are all what may be called "dead shots," fitted to become se by nature, but made so by constant practice, in which the matter of expense has wisely been ignored. The great economy of the expenditure for that purpose was shown impressively in the quarter of an hours firing at Matanzas.

Are the men in the forts as good as those at sea? We believe not, for their practice has been comparatively little. Even the approach and presence of war have not been attended on shore by the study in the art of great-gun firing which the situation demanded. The new artillerymen already added to our defences may be learning to turn all the cranks that cause disappearing guns to rise, but of practical use of those ponderous weapons they have doubtless seen far too little, as, indeed, have the

veterans who welcomed them into the army. If we have not enough of the most approved powder to set all our coast guns in action for practice, the men behind them should be allowed to use some other explosive. A little experience and the army gunners will doubtless be as good at shooting as their comrades on the water.

The Advantages of the Regular Army.

The quotas of the States under the President's call for 125,000 volunteers have been filled up, and many thousands of men anxious to enlist for the war are not included in the regiments which will enter Into the service of the United States. The whole force asked for from this State could have been made up in this city alone, and altogether from volunteers outside of the National Guard.

An opportunity to serve their country which now remains should be welcome to this great body of eager volunteers, set aside by the filling up of the State quota, The increase of the regular army to 61,000 men affords them a chance for enlistment, which, all things considered, is the best men 'competent and with an aptitude for the military service could have. The professional experience of the regular officers tends directly to the advantage of every enlisted man serving under them, for superior expert ability in the officer conduces to the health and security of the men he leads, while ignorance of the art of war and the details necessary to the comfort of the men constitutes for them a danger. In other words, it is far safer to be under an experienced soldier, familiar with all the requirements of campaigning, no matter how strict he may be in his discipline, than under an officer who is without such training, no matter how good a fellow he may be and how much you may like to be with him under the conditions of civil and peaceful life. We have read of National Guard regiments insisting, as prerequisite to their enlistment, that they should be under the command of their own officers, or the officers under whom they have served as militia. That is a not unnatural feeling; they want to be with friends. But when It comes to a matter of risking your life in was another test than that of mere affection is prudent, First of all, you want officers who know their business, who are accustomed to handling men in war and know how to look out for them, understanding by long experience all the details essential to the best care of troops in the

field and in action. The opportunity for enlistment in the regular army, which is now offered, will appeal, therefore, to sensible men who desirs to serve their country under circumstances the best adapted for the welfare and effectiveness of the soldier. The physical requirements for the regular army are rigid. Only sturdy men capable of great endurance are admitted. They must not be made of sugar or salt, to be washed away. They must be able to stand hard work; but if they are up to the requirements they can generally rely on expert skill in their officers, which will make their labor most profitable and reduce to the lowest possible limit their chances of falling by the way.

The regular army should be filled promptly to the maximum allowed by the law recently enacted.

The New Navy Bill.

The fifteen years that have passed since our first steel warships were ordered have been crowded with proofs that Congress is always concerned about the navy; but the annual supply bill just agreed upon in conference far outdoes in liberality any of its predecessors during that period.

It authorizes the building of three new battleships, four monitors, twenty-eight torpedo craft, and a gunboat, making a total of thirty-six new vessels for permanent use. It gives us five new dry docks, with a margin of price for each much greater than the contract cost of the unortunate Brooklyn Dock No. 3. To the personnel, according to our despatches, it adds 1,500 marines and a force of warrant machinists, together with such seamen landsmen, and boys as the Secretary may think necessary for the war, besides exigency officers from civil life. For new buildings at Annapolis alone it authorizes an outlay of a million dollars and great sums for buildings elsewhere. In brief, it surpasses by \$32,000,000 the present year's appropriation, which had broken the records of more than a quarter of a century.

the first explanation of this great increase; but if all the war exigency items were stricken out, the bill would still greatly surpass its predecessors. For example, the seven new armorciads and the five new

Of course the fact that we are at war is

for other and greater wars that may come upon us hereafter.

The provision for four new monitors is one of the most interesting and valuable in the present bill, and had this item needed any justification, the expisits of the Puritan and Terror at Havana would have furnished it. The Puritan's accuracy of fire against the Matangas batteries and the Terror's in her capture of the Guido has indicated their steadiness as gun platforms, certainly under the conditions then prevailing. Our monitors are officially designated as harbor-defence vessels, and the four new monitors are also so described; yet they have shown that they can cruise comfortably to Cuba, perform blockade and patrol duty there, and are also harbor and coast attack vessels of high value. When we find the Terror capturing two merchantmen, the Ambrosio Bolivar and Guido, the all-around value of these barbor defenders is strikingly illustrated. They have their sphere, as certainly as do battleships and cruisers, and Congress has most wisely ordered four more of them.

The threatened controversy over the relative merits of timber and concrete dry docks has been avoided by allowing the Secretary to construct one of the new docks of concrete, and it seems not improbable that he will make this experiment, while the new steel floating dock at Algiers will furnish another novelty.

Very high among the commendable features of the bill must be put the introduction of the new grade of warrant machinists. The engineers need reinforcement, with the labors Imposed by the recent addition of so many ships to the navy, and hence the warrant machinists were provided for in the Personnel bill as perhaps its most urgent item. But as it is not absolutely certain that that bill will be acted on finally during the great naval events now going on, the urgently needed provision for machinists has been put in the present bill.

Since the bottom of the \$50,000,000 fund is now coming into view, the new navy bill will be timely.

Fraudulent War Revenue Measures

There is now before Congress, or in the hands of committees of Congress, a large and interesting collection of financial measures which purport to be intended to assist the Government in the prosecution of the war with Spain, but are really designed to embarrass the Administration in the performance of its duty.

Here are a few illustrations of what certain Senators and Representatives pretend to regard as "war measures" to provide money to meet the expenditures of the conflict in which the nation is engaged:

Congressman BRUCKER of Michigan, who calls himself a Silver Democrat, proposes in his bill to prevent increased burdens of taxation and to provide means for the support of the Government by issuing \$3,000, 000 of non-interest bearing Treasury notes. and to coin "all the silver bullion or selg niorage belonging to the United States' into silver dollars of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains. The promissory note part of this measure is styled by its advocates "exercising the non-interest bearing credit of the United States,"

Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee, a Democratic member of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, also wants to exercise the non-interest bearing credit of the United States, but to the extent of \$150,-000,000, and not merely of \$3,000,000 as Mr. BRUCKER modestly proposes. Mr. PIERCE also arranges for an issue of silver certificates based on the silver seigniorage, that is to say, to the amount of \$42,697, 336; and then for coining the builion set apart as seigniorage in order to redeem the certificates. This proposition appears in several other bills. It was adequately characterized by Mr. DOLLIVER of Iowa in his excellent speech of Wednesday:

"I have been studying for five years to make out what the seigniorage is, and from all I can understand, Governor Dixoley has the definition exactly right. It is the profit arising from the coiners of oney, owing to the difference between the cost of the material and the nominal value of the coin. This is a proposition to support the United States out of the profits of our silver business during the past ten years. What are the facts? We have in the Treasury 109,864,545 fine ounces of silver. We paid for it the sum of \$99,849,759. It is worth today hardly half of what we paid for it. Yet these entlemen, with characteristic unction, propose to naintain this war and keep our armies in the field and our navy upon the sea by realizing on the profits f a transaction that has already netted to the Treasary of the United States the loss I have just stated. My friends, a proposition like that, so far as I am able to comprehend and fathom it, indicates on your part a frame of mind that swims in humbug, like a fish in water."

Mr. KITCHIN of North Carolina, a mem ber of the Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, has prepared a war measure exercising the non-interest bearing credit to the amount of \$500,000,000 by the issue of Treasury notes which shall not be retired after they have been redeemed in coin at specified dates between 1900 and 1909, but shall be paid out again and kept in circulation. Mr. KITCHIN would likewise coin "all the silver bullion or seigniorage" into dollars of 41219 grains, and nake the same legal tender "at their nominal value" for all debts, public and private. He was so well satisfied with this war measure when he introduced it on Monday that on Tuesday he put the same bill in again, with another section added

providing for unlimited free coinage. Mr. GREENE of Nebraska, Populist and member of the Committee on Immigration, proposes a war issue of greenback currency amounting to \$300,000,000, in all denom inations above \$2, so as not to interfere

with the silver dollar. Mr. Knowles of South Dakota, Populist and member of the Committee on Mines, wants to help along the war by issuing \$450,000,000 of greenbacks, and at the same time providing that anybody owning silver bullion to the amount of \$100 or more can take it to the mint and have it coined into Bryan dollars and then exchange the same for greenbacks of the

\$450,000,000 issue. Similar plans for fighting Spain with the seigniorage and at the same time "doing justice to silver," have been prepared by Senator CHILTON of Texas, Mr. BELL of Colorado, and several others.

Mr. SEINNER of North Carolina is more original. He would carry on the war by imposing a tax of \$5 on every "deal," whether of purchase or sale, made through any stock, produce, or other exchange, or through any corporation, company, or person in the United States. When not engaged in financing the war, Mr. SEINNER's services belong to the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.

The eminent HAM LEWIS of Washington. the militiaman with the pink whiskers. has devised a most elaborate and genteel war measure thus labelled:

"To levy and collect an inheritance tax upon all

man's bill indicates that the money raised by his inheritance tax, ranging from one per cent, on estates of less than \$25,000 up to twenty-five per cent. on all estates of more than \$2,000,000, is to go to Madrid to pay Spain's war expenses. That would certainly "create an emergency," which is one of the objects the Ham Lewis bill spe-

cifically avows and announces. All of these so-called war measures, and the others now in evidence, including the proposition to conduct the war on the fortunes of a lawsuit by attempting to revive the income tax, are prepared and presented for no other purpose than to complicate the political situation in Congress and thus to hamper the Administration in its prosecution of the war. They are equally unpatriotic and equally contemptible. The only war revenue measure deserving a moment's serious consideration by any patriotic Democrat or Republican or Populist is the Dingley bill now on its way to enactment.

That bill may not be perfect in all respects and there may be differences of opinion about its details; but it is the measure on which the nation must depend for the money wherewith to overcome the Spanish forces and to establish the Cuban freedom which we have declared. The Congressman of any party who attempts to block its progress or to prevent its enactment is a public enemy, more dangerous than a Spanish battalion or a Spanish gunboat.

Explanations.

We hope that the subjoined letter will lead to a clearing away of some very undesirable misunderstanding regarding the National Guard:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SY: The "patriotism of the Seventh and some other regiments, including the Twenty-third, is something marvellous to behold. What did these "men" join the regiment for, anyhow, and what does the State give them fine armories good uniforms, rifles, etc., etc. (a hundred of them), if not for just such an emergency as now confron the country? Do these men think for one moment furnish its men with elubrooms, and almost anything else they want, free of cost, without expecting any

If we only had a strong-minded Governor, who would at the present time issue a proclamation crit-icising in the most severe terms such conduct on the part of the "soldiers," and then, after this emergence as passed, to disband the regiment ! This is what ! would most certainly like to see,

Our friend is wrong. The New York regiments which are not to be enlisted in the service of the United States are serving precisely the purpose for which the State spends money on them. They are intended to protect the interests of the State until called upon by the United States. The National Government, not desiring to raise the question of its right to order the National Guard regiments to fall into an army which might be sent out of the country, has not ordered out the State troops, but has notified the Governors of States to furnish volunteers; and of those there would have been an ample supply. even if not one National Guardsman had

All this trouble over the National Guard has arisen largely through the outrageous defeat of the first Hull bill, accomplished. as it has been understood, through the influence of certain divisions of the National Guard itself, the New York men being, we believe, wholly unconnected with the affair. At the moment when the country was about to begin war, the effort to increase its army was defeated through the instrumentality of such office-holding patriots as Lieut.-Col. HAM LEWIS of Washington, assisted, we regret to be in formed, by the leaders of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. That left our Cuban campaign in miserable confusion. and imposed upon the National Guard an apparent obligation to volunteer, which otherwise never would have been imposed upon them.

The defeat of the Hull bill was an unfortunate and dastardly operation, but before long it will have been forgotten. and all members of the National Guard who have suffered from it peculiarly because of not volunteering will regain fully the public respect and esteem which are theirs by right.

Disloyalty at Harvard.

Several of the professors of Harvard University have deemed it their duty to interlard their recent lectures with exhortations to the students made with the view of dissuading them from enlistment at this time when their country is at war. If they had simply admonished the students to keep the balance of their reason undisturbed at a time when excitement might lead them astray, no fault could have been found with them justly. An enlistment in the military service for two years is a serious and momentous step for a young man to take, and he should not assume the obligation hastily or except as an individual act. The more soberly he goes into the army the better a soldier he is likely to be. But the reports of these professors' remarks in the Boston newspapers indicate that they went much further and sought to restrain the ionorable patriotic impulses of the students by denouncing the war in which their country is now engaged as wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, and therefore unworthy of the support of any thoughtful and educated man.

The proper function at Harvard of Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, for instance, is lecturing on the fine arts, but last Monday he turned aside from that delightful subject wholly and impertinently, in order to denounce the war with Spain to his class as an "inglorious" conflict, the reasons as signed for entering into which he stigmatized as trumped-up excuses. The Boston Journal reports him as repeating the as sault when asked subsequently as to the truth of the reports of his remarks. "This is an inglorious war," he said, "and therefore I do not look favorably on the attitude of Harvard men in enlisting." He had likened it in his lecture to our war with Mexico which also he characterized in the same way, saying, according to the report in the Boston Herald, that the Mexican war was one which the country would look back

upon with regret." What other inference are we justified in drawing from Prof. NORTON'S words to these Harvard students than that, in his opinion, this country deserves defeat in its war with Spain, and that accordingly these young Americans should refrain from rendering assistance to the arms of their country and thus to contribute to that defeat? If it is a war unworthy of the support of Harvard students, it ought not to be supported by anybody else. We should lie down supinely and take a whipping; surrender

to Spain without further delay. The President has called for 125,000 volinteers for the war. If Prof. Nonron went about the country seeking to dissuade all

suade the Harvard students from taking any part in it. If his words mean any thing, they mean that the only glory is Spain's in fighting us and that we ought to be whipped soundly. As the conquest of the Pacific coast by the Mexican war was not less inglorious, in his opinion, than would be a victory now over Spain, the inference is that we ought to give back

the conquered territory to Mexico. Is that the spirit which American parents desire to have instilled into their sons? Can the educational influence of an American university be valuable in the estimation of Americans when it is exerted to substitute in young men a spirit of critical disparagement of their country for the impulse of patriotism, so essential to the preservation

of the nation and of their own manliness? Harvard's herole and patriotic record in the last war and throughout American history, however, is too glorious to be tarnished by such a spirit. Happily the disloyalty appears nowhere except among finical and captious professors. The boys are all right. They are Americans.

The Spanish Fleet,

The Spanish fleet having left the Cape Verde Islands, speculators in maritime strategy can begin to build up theories as to its destination. Will it come across the Atlantic, where the war is? Hardly Of course it is impossible to know here what political complications in Madrid may make it necessary for the monarchy to send forth its ships to strike a blow, however futile and dangerous. But apart from considerations of that sort, we can conceive no rational theory upon which a Spanish fleet will venture into the company of ours.

Will it venture to worry our Northern coast, expecting to attack somewhere, mainly for the glory of attacking, and then retire? The game would not seem to be worth the candle. Will it go south and try to meet the Oregon off the coast of South America ! Big as the latter vessel is she seems rather small game for a nation's fleet to go sailing after, when more than a hundred thousand of that nation's soldiers are shut in by hostile guns in Havana, with the Cuban insurgents and the United States troops preparing to attack them by land. And at the best the Oregon will always be an uncomfortable customer for ships of esser calibre to tackle.

Will the Spaniards head for the northwest and lie along the ocean "lane" between here and Europe, watching to deliver ultimatums to our merchant ships to "surrender or sink?" That business would be too unprofitable to satisfy the home desire for victory or death. On the whole, the most likely course for the flotilla that has left the Cape Verde Islands is to the nearest port in the direction of Spain, the Caparies, there again to await orders and further developments.

Meanwhile, the United States Governnent is holding our fleet in hand and keeping our garrisons awake, as though the Spaniards were expected to thunder at our coasts to-morrow with a thousand guns.

The Yankee's Crew.

Opinions may differ as to all the hurried details of raising a volunteerarmy and navy in a republic, but by universal consent we may be pardoned a little feeling of pride in our local naval militia's quiet acceptance of existing conditions. The public press contains many echoes of inquiry and remonstrance from military and naval militia organizations of many States. In refreshing contrast we find prompt action and no dis cussion on the part of the New York naval reserve. A monitor was to be brought on from Philadelphia. Ninety-five men of that organization went there under their own officers, filled every position under the official naval head, brought our home-defence floating fort to this harbor, and are now ready to constitute her permanent crew.

A ship's company is demanded for an auxiliary cruiser. The necessary one hundred and ninety-five, embracing the entire personnel of a naval vessel-from sailmaker's mate to First Lieutenant, from landsman to quartermaster-are detailed. pass their United States examinations in their respective grades and without demur or question are at the moment itself taking up their quarters on board. The example afforded by the division originally called upon was but an earnest of their conduct when the demand for actual service arises, New York may well be pleased with her

citizen-sailors. And in saying this we repel any thought that the militiamen of the State are not these sailors' worthy comrades.

The rigid accuracy of the Hon. RAMON Branco in his capacity of war correspondent in Havana for the Spanish Government inspires in lovers of historical literature the hope that he will yet yield to treatment, give up his advertised intention of conquering or dying, swim back to Spain, and complete the ruin of the Carthaginians by writing a book about them. But whether he waves his far-flashing pen against the United States or Carthage, th exactness of his assertions and the sobriety of his style must continue to endear him to all collectors. A magnificent compound of Gon-

The Agricultural Department at Washington counts for very little now.—Bultimore American.

This is a wilful and an inexcusable jab at a revered and not inexpensive institution. The Navy Department and the War Department may overshadow the Department of Agricul ture for the moment, but the Government hus bandmen are still hard at work, their mighty tasks in silence perfecting. They encourage things to grow. They give confidence and hope to the bashful crops. They guarantee the seeds, sown and unsown. They educate the farmers and Nature herself by means of frequent bulle tins. They count for very much, and their bill

Mr. CHARLES PHILIPS TREVELYAN, SON of MACAULAY'S nephew Sir GEORGE, is studying politics in Chicago. The Hon. WILLIAM TELL STEAD of SATAN'S Invisible World gave Mr. TREVELYAN letters to some distinguishe Chicagoans, and he has had the happiness of onversing with the Hon. JOHN P. ALTGEL and the Hon. CARTER HARRISON, two lovely berries, by no means growing on one stem at present. It seems that Mr. TREVELYAN wants to know all about party organization where it gets its strongth, the rise and growth of political bosses," and so on. In regard to these subjects he can get information enough to make a book three times the size of Ginnon's "De-cline and Fall" by consulting the most renowned of Chicago statesmen, the Hon. JOHN POWERS, the Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN, and the Hon. HINKY DINK, a triumvirate unsurpassed in genius, success, and power.

In all the meteorological phenomena, patriotic, and otherwise, in the Lone Star State, there is no evidence of Cycloss Davis. According to all prophecy and precedent Cycloss Davis at this moment should be tearing things up by the roots.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS is no mete dry docks are not expected to be finished states exceeding \$10,000 for the express of the mar until local later the present war is over, so that what they show is that current axperience the pink-whickered militiar is closed to be finished to be finished to be finished to be stated exceeding \$10,000 for the express of the mar the present war is over, so that what they show is that current axperience the pink-whickered militiary friends, isolating to dissure the country seeking to dissuit the country seeking the seeking to dissuit the country seeking the country seeking the seeking the country seeking the country seeking the seeking the country seeking the

maintain a horizontal attitude during the war. His military friends tell him that if he stands up he is distinctly visible as far as to the Cape Varde Inlands. He has no objection to being a mark, but naturally he objects to being a guide for Spanish warships, which need no sextants or quadrants, so long as he leoms up above the Western hemisphere. This is why the Hon. Cyclose Davis is not projecting him-

The Boston Transcript prints an interesting extract from a paper read at a meeting of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. The writer of the paper was urging the Kansas farmers to keep sheep. His most curious argument set forth the improving moral effect of sheep upon the

"Sheep are the gentlest, the most of will not soil their feet if they can avoid it, much less track dirt into their houses. Their sweetness of dis-position, modesty, pliable docility, patience, evenness of temper, and contentment with whatever may be their lot must, just as surely as the dripping of the water wears the rock, have a potent influence ever their master. This may be an entirely new attribute of the sheep; but I am fully persuaded that the man who tends his flocks, and follows them for many years, unless wholly depraved, becomes a gentler kinder, and better man."

Now, here is the one and sole chance for LARRY GODEIN, the crabbed shepherd of the Mugwump flock. But alas! we fear the theory would turn out to be defective. The sheep wouldn't sweeten Larry, but Larry would sour the sheep. Even if he had the choicest range on the Arcadian slopes his lambs would snarl instead of bleating, and his sheep would chase the dogs, and finally, possessed of the divvie, tear their own wool and skins off in their rage for free raw materials.

Two opposing views in the Spanish Cortes regarding the Cuban blockade will have to be harmonized before effective action thereon can be assured. Some speakers in the Cortes on Thursday declared the blockade to be ineffective and andeserving of foreign recognition, while Admiral BERMEJO announced that the Captain of the troopship Montserrat should be decorated for running it.

The roar of war cannot drown the giant oices of the Hon. Buganoo Gauzz, thinker-inchief of the Indianapolis Sentinel. When any body shouts or even whispers "income tax," ten thousand hearts are great within the boson of Buganoo Gauze, and all the winds leap, scurrying, from his windpipe. Hear, hear:

"It is no answer to the proposal for an income tar e say that the Government down't want a lawsuit. It does want a lawsuit on this very question, and it wants it right now. The people want to know whether in the face of war these judges will have the effrontery to say that an income tax is unc

If the Judges of the Supreme Court had the effrontery to say, in the face of BUGABOO GAUZE, that an income tax was unconstitutional, they are not likely to blench in the face of war, which is much less terrible than he. Probably he will have the court abolished soon after peace is made.

The editor of the Washington Times, who has been regarded in his office as an authority upon naval warfare ever since he braved the dangers of a passage down the Potomac on a steamer to Mount Vernon, throws this dazzling search-light from his towers of thought:

"Naval experts tell the President that it would be fearfully unwise to leave Blanco's stronghold intact, and then go out to take the chances of combat at sea. It does not take a naval strategist to see that. Why at once ?"

"Naval Experts" is a modest pseudonym sdopted by the eminent marine himself. He ears that, if the American ships should have to eave Cuba on account of a temporary engagement with a Spanish fleet, the intact str night blow up or come to some other harm in the interval. We advise him to charter a ferry boat and go to Havana at once. Knowledge and wisdom like his should not be allowed to hang unplucked.

Rowdylem on the College Ball Field.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As you have done pall, I appeal to you to try to eliminate it from college games. Recently, on its Southern trip, a member of the Yale team was ruled off the field by the umpire. Last Saturday I was present at the game between test until the last half of the eighth inning. Suddenly the playing stopped and in a few minutes the teams left the field. The trouble was caused by a member of the Princeton team grossly insulting the umpire It is reported in the papers that the captain of the Yale team will not consent to allow an umpire to

send a man from the field for any reason One should expect that a game between teams of college men would be conducted in a gentlemanly way. In the instances above given the conduct was nything but gentlemanly.

I trust you will use your influence to have this rowdylam put down and to see that those who pay to see a game of baseball should not have their pleasure spoiled by an exhibition which would not be to nal teams. APRIL 28, 1898.

Ambiguity. From the Detroit Free Press, "Well, well; these are stirring times."
"Do you mean war or house cleaning?"

Le the Corn-Curing Here. From the Utica Daily Press. Every German Regiment has a chiropodist in

The Bestrevers. Copyright by McClure's Magazine

a word, the torpede has brought into the navy a fresh sest, remaines, and possibilities more brilliant than were existent to the adoption.—Terpedus and Terpede Fessels : Lieut. 6. 2

the strength of twice three thousand horse. The teek the single goal—
The line that holds the signalled course.
The hate that wings the whole:
The stripped hulls, slinking through the gloom,
Half guessed and gone again—
The brides of death that seat the groom—
The brides of the Slain!

Offshore where see and sky line blend. In rain, the daylight dies:
The suilen, abouldering swells attend. Night and our saorifice.
Adown the stricken capes no flare—
No mark on spit or bar—
Darkling and desperate we dare.
The blindfold game of war.

Nearer the wheeling beams that spell
The council of our foes;
Clearer the auxious guns that tell
Their scattered flank to close.
Sheer to the trap they growd their way
From ports for this unbarred.
Gulet, and count our fasted prey,
The convoy and her guard!

On shoal with scarce a foot below,
Where rook and islet throng.
Hidden and hushed we watch them throw
Their sweeping lights along.
Not here, not here your danger lies—
(Stare hard, O hooded eyne))
Save where the dased rook pigeons rise
The lit cliffs give no sign.

Therefore, to break the rest ye seek
The narrow sees to clear—
Hark to the syren's whimpering shrick—
The driven death is here!
Look to your van a league away—
What midnight terror stays
The bulk that checks against the spray
Her crackling tops ablane? Hit and hard hit! The blow wont home;
The muffled, knocking stroke—
The steam that overruns the foam—
The foam that thins to anoke—
The mouth that thins to anoke—
The deep that chokes her throes
Till, streaked with ash and sleeked with oil,
The lukswarm whiripools close!

A shadow down the sickened wave Long since her slayer fled: But hear their chattering quick fires rave Astern, abeam, abead! Panic that shells the driffing spar, Loud waste with none to check. Had fear that rakes the low-hung star Or sweeps a consort's deck.

Now while their sitly smoke hengs thick, Now ere their wite they find. Lay in and lance them to the quick— Our gallied whales are blind. Good luck to those that see the end, Good-by to those that drown— For each his chance as chance shall send— and God for all! Shaf down /

The strength of twice three thousand heres
That serve the one command:
The hand that heaves the headlong force,
The hate that backs the head;
The doom-but to the darkness freed—
The inter that patte the unite—
The substantial the unite—
The substantial the substantial queed—
The Choosers of the darkness queed—

TWO LETTERS FROM CANADA indicative of Strong Sympathy for the United

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of the present date, a correspondent from Montreal, Canada, signing himself "F_"," under the heading of "Widsepread Sympathy with Spain," has taken upon himself the authority of speaking for Canada and Canadians in regard to the feeling which exists toward the United

I am a Canadian; but, living in this country a number of years, I cannot speak for my country-men with the same assurance as "F." yet I have many correspondents in Canada, but not one person has exhibited anything but the deepest sympathy for the United States in its present conflict with Spain, Only a person governed by bitter prejudice and total ignorance of the exact cause of this war can feel otherwise. The following are extracts from a few private letters which will show the true feeling of Canadians in general—the first two from my brother, a true Canadian patriot, who and resides in a locality far from the United States boundary, where the strongest anti-American elements exist:

DEAR HERRY: It seems an age since I heard from you, and now that war is about to break out in your country I feel really anxious about you and the rest of our family over there. We heard to day that two more ships had been blown up in Havans harbor, and that the United states Government had, therefore, already declared war; but we hope that it has not been so bad, though there seems to be no doubt of a collision very soon.

been so bad, though there seems to be no doubt of a collision very soon.

The sympathy of all Canada seems to be no doubt of a collision very soon.

The sympathy of all Canada seems to be with the States, and I hope and trust that Spain may be beates, which they eventually will, for if the United States cannot manage alone, I am quite sure, from close obnervation, that England will never see the States conquered.

In that event we young Canadians may have an opportunity of testifying to our good will shd sympathy for our American cousins, and I assure you, as the orisis draws near, the feeling of sharing the field will the seems to be growing, among some of the young, at least send me some of the most important New York papers from time to time, as I have only Canadian papers for information. Write at once.

CARTIER, Ont., April 11.

The following letter is from Mr. S. J. Baker to his brother, T. A. Baker. The former is a commercial traveller for a Toronto firm, and his business takes him through Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pa-cific Ocean:

MY DRAR BROTHERS: As you see by the above, I am at New Glasgow, N. S., and a long distance from

at New Glasgow, N. S., and a long distance from home.

I owe you a letter, which I had no time to answer before I left, and I am not sure whether this will catch you or not. On account of war being declared, I guess you will most likely steer for home.

Exottemant down here is almost as insense as if it was part of the States, and the sympathy of the poople is allogether with the States.

All sorts of rumors are flying around to-day; one, to the effect that the Spanish fleet had been sighted off New York last night at 8 o'clock. I guess the people in most of the coast citles are very uneasy, and do not sleep much at night; however, I hope the Spanish devils have not stolen a harch on the United States, as it would be a dreadful calamity to have New York laid in sahes.

The English fleet sailed from Halifax on Thureday, under sealed orders, and no one knows where they have gone. Such strict secreey was kept that the ships lay at anchor at night and in the morning had disappeared. I guess "Od England" will not allow New York or any of the principal cities of the coast to be destroyed, as she has too much interest at heart there.

It seems everything in the States at present is

It seems everything in the States at present is

"dear old England,"
What a change over a few years ago! Well, it is no diagrace for the States to seek an alliance with Great Britain, and I hope is will continue forever.
Will now say good-by, and hope God will sake care of you if you are in New York. From your loving brother,
NEW GLASSOW, N. S., April 24.

What a striking similarity in sentiment these letters bear, though both correspondents are over 2,000 miles apart and know nothing of each other's existence!

Why should Canadians or the Canadian press Why should Canadians or the Canadian prosessume sham sympathy or mock sentiment toward the United States! Only a "liberal" minded and "charitable" person like "F." would discredit the genuineness of this display of sympathy.

H. B. T. New York, April 27.

Facts About the Seventh Regiment.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Inclosed you will please find some facts in regard to the Seventh Reginent unanimously voting last night not to enlist in

the service of the United States.

I think that a great many people have the wrong idea in regard to this matter of splitting up the Na-tional Guard of the State of New York, which was so foolishly proposed, and if the National Guard is split up it will surely take many years to muster one like we have at the present date.

The public are criticising the Seventh Regiment for

not cullsting to go to the front.
First of all, the public should understand that the Seventh Regiment is the only regiment which owns its own armory, whereas, with other regiments, the State owns them.

Now, if the Seventh Regiment enlists in the service of the United States Army, they will have to give up all claim to their armory (which they had hard work to pay for) to the State, with nothing in exchange for it, whereas other regiments do not have to give anything, which is an unfair deal by all means. The Seventh Regiment did not get an assurance

that if they enlisted they would go out as the Seventi Regiment, under their own Colonel and their own Now, you take, for instance, a Captain who has

Now, you take, for instance, a Captain who has been drilling his company, say, for at least fifteen years, when time of war comes be wants to go out as Captain of his company, and not be put in the ranks as a private and have some politician who is looking for glory, but never descree it, as Captain.

Now, if 70 per cent, of the regiment callisted in the service of the United States they would lose the name of Seventh Regiment. The remaining 30 ser cent, would be used as drill sergeants to drill the new recruits who are onlisting all over the city, and they would be called the Seventh Regiment.

When the 70 per cent, have served their two years of service in the United States Army, and are honorably discharged, to get back into the Seventh Regiment they would have to be proposed by the new members and elected over again.

I think the public will see, after they have read these few notes, why the Seventh Regiment regiment, they all stood together as one, which I admire them fer.

The Seventh is ready at a moment's call to go to

them fer.

The fleventh is ready at a moment's call to go to the fleventh as the Seventh Regiment and under their own officers.

The public may think that these facts are not true,
the public may think that these facts are not true,
but as I am a veteran not of the Seventh Regiment
and heard these statements right from a high officer
and heard these statements right from a high officer
and heard these statements right from a high officer
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headquarters, I can assure you they are correct. NEW YORK, April 28. VETERAN. A Theoretical Spanish Campaign. To ver Epiron or THE SUN-Ner: It seems to me that

the following is the probable Spanish plan for con

First, they will keep their Cape Verde fleet in port till they know if Mantia has fallen into our they will send that fleet around the Caps of Good Hops to recapture Mantia, and if possible capture our fleet there while we are off ou

If we are defeated at Manila, I think they will and the Cape Verde fleet to the United States or to Cubs to fight Capt. Sampson's fleet, and do us all the damage possible besides And in the meanwhile they have probably sent a few ships and torped boats to keep our whole At-lantic seacoast in a state of alarm and to even attack

weak points. It is more attack weak points. It is more important for Spain to hold on to the Fhilippines than to Cubs. they can never again hope for a good money income from ruled Cubs, but the Philippines would ever be a gold mine for them if they could hold on to them.

If we capture Manila, I hope that our Admiral WEST HOBOKES, April 28.

An Attempt at a Definition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The Sculpin is low-down, alimy reptile of the sea and river tribu taries. It is of a seal brown color, and probably of the same taste. Its mouth occupies one-third of its longest circumference, and its aspect engenders as incurable aversion. It is the fruitful source of ultra marine profaulty when found on the hooks of honest Eshermen, and when landed emits a low gurgle, in the Godkin tongue, of sedition and treason nonest fish, who scorn its cult. BROOKLYN, April 29.

As Viewed Recently from Bawail. From the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. If there should be war with Spain, and these isl

ands become necessary, from a strategic standpoint to the United States, appexation will take place without delay. As the matter now stands, they mus be abandoned in case of war, unless the United States takes the ground that they are under American con troi. But if under American control, they would be subject to Spanish invasion, and that could only be met by fortifying the islands and stationing a flost

The Century for May contains many interesting articles. Mr. Krehbiel's "Beethoven Museum a Bonn is one of these, Mr. Chrisman's "Secret Lan-guage of Childhood" is another, a third is Mr. Dorsey Mohun's "Scramble for the Upper Nila." Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Franklin B. Locke, Prof. Trow-bridge, and Mrs. Van Ronnelner. The cover of the magazine deserves notice, its brilliancy being un-tashed to any desiring. DOSDQUIGT OF CHIPTED DOCTOR

TWAIN'S FIRST FUNNY STORE. it fort the Footings of an Oth Priot and Was Beeply Regretted by Young Cler

From the St. Louis Globe-Domocrat. Muxico, Mo., April 10.—One of the best-known and most highly respected citizens of this capi-tal of Andrain county is Capt. J. W. Bryan, who resides with his family in a delightful home on West Monroe street. The latter part of the ing, for Capt. Bryan spands but little of his time here; the greater part of it by far is spent upon the Mississippi River. The seasons passed upon the river which he best layer to think of and talk over are those good old days "based to wah." when calten was him and all the seasons passed upon the river which he best layer to think of and above statement, however, is somewhat I wah," when cotton was king and the Mississippi was the king's highway. It was during this "gilded ege" of the river's history that Capt, Bryan met and formed a warm friendship for his brother pilot, then known only to the pro-fession, and to that as "young Sam Clemens," the "call" client

"glided ege" of the river's history that Capt. Bryan met and formed a warm friendship for his brother pilot, then known only to the profession, and to that as "young Sam Clemens," the "out" pilot.
"It was in 1858," he said, "that I first med Sam Clemens. I was pilot upon the H. R. W. Hill, which was then engaged in the cotton trade between Memphis and New Orleans. Sam was quite a young man and had been upon the river but a comparatively short time. He was at this Mine learning the river on the Edward J. Gay, Capt. Bart Howen, pilot, who had come from Clement's old home, Hamibal. It was in this year, 1858, that Sam's first published article appeared, and it ome about in this wise; Capt. Sellers was the pilot of the William M. Morrison, a handsome beat running between St. Louis and New Orleans, name after a prominent St. Louis merchant, and commanded by Capt. Jehn N. Bedinger. Capt. Sellers was an elegant old gentleman, possessed of a vast number of interesting incidents concerning early navigation unon the river, and could relate them well. These qualities caused him to he much sought after by reporters for St. Louis name often appeared in print without his seeking or desire. The frequent appearance, hewever, in the papers of Sellers's name and stories became a standing loke with the river men, and Clemens had been one of the craft bus a hort time until he was made acquainted with ft.

"On one of the Gay's trips down the river Clemens showed Capt. Bowen an article scribbled off for his own amusement, which was a take-off on the Sellers interviews. The piece purported to be the log of a steambost Clemens dubed the Jubilee on a trip fields in the sixtenth century from St. Louis to New Orleans. It was extremely ludicrous and amusing to any one, but its humor could best be understood and appreciated by one having an intimate knowledge of the river, as it principally consisted in temmedous exaggerations and impossible statements relative to well-known faots concerning the navigation of the Missisppi.

"Capt. Bowen wa

Soldiers' Travelling Then and Now. From the Buffalo Commercial.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

"When soldiers in the service of the United States are travelling their comfort is pretty well looked after," says F. F. Horner, general passenger agent of the Nickel Plate.

"The Government requires the railroad company to provide sleeping cars for the officers and also for the privates if it is possible to procure the ears. The Thirteenth Regiment, which left Buffalo a few days ago, was carried in tourist cars, three men to a section, two compying the lower berth and one the upper. Of course, if men are to be carried in very large numbers on short notice such arrangements would be impossible, but even then we weild have to provide them with ordinary day conches. The volunteers who answer the present call will be carried in tourist cars if their Journey lasts through a night. Otherwise they will go in day coaches. I don't think that any other country on earth looks after its soldiers so well. When I was soldiering we considered a freight car perfectly satisfactory. We generally had to walk. Being packed into a freight car on a bot summer day was rather uncomfortable, and the men usually secured ventilation by knocking holes in the sides of the car with the butts of their rifles. When the officers romonstrated, the boys would say that they were just making loopholes to shoot the 'Johnnies."

The Origin of Cake Walks.

From the New Orleans Times, Democrat. The cake walk probably had its origin among the French negroes of Louisiana more than a the French negroes of Louisiana more than a contury ago. There is little doubt it is an off-shoot of some of the old French country dances. It resembles several of them in form. From New Orleans it spread over the entire South, and thence North. It was found of convenience to the pisntation negroes.

At a cake walk a man might legitimately show his preference for a woman, and thus publicly.

At a cake walk a man might legitimately show his preference for a woman, and thus publicly claim her for a wife. In effect the cake walk was not different from the old Scotch marrians, which required only public acknowledgment from the contracting parties. So this festival became, in some sense, a wooling, an acceptance or rejection, and a ceremony. This explains its popularity with the blacks, outside of its beauties, with the accompaniment of music, which is competent at all times to command negro support.

port.

Cake walking has improved, as do most things that are constantly practiced. It has lost its old significance in the South. Negroes now get married, when they marry at all, in the whife folks' fashion. It has, however, become a pantomime dance. Properly performed, it is a beautiful one. The cake is not much of a prise, though the negro has a sweet tooth.

SUNBEAMS.

-Wild blackberries were reported in bloom last month at Fulton, Or. -A boy stumbled in a field and fell at Golden Ring. Md., and a briar stem entered his ear, piercing the

-At Whatcom, Wash, a woman working for as syaporating company peeled 15,491 potatoes in wenty days and earned by her work \$20. -Two canar'es in a cage at Portland, Or., were titled by a sparrow hawk which thrust its head b

tween the hars of the cage, selzed the canaries and vrung their necks. -It is told without shame in Maine that an amateur photographer of Waterville took a snap shot at a friend who had lost his balance and fallen into a lake,

before going to the rescue. —While boring for water a Tennesseean struck what he thought must be a lake, his drilling apparatus sinking rapidly a score of feet, but when the

liquid spouted he found that it was very pure oil. -A placer miner on Ruby Creek, Whatcom county, Wash., lost all his savings, about \$1,100, by leaving his cabin one night in the care of a man who sudder ly became crazy and destroyed all the money, which

was in bill form. -When a deputy sheriff who wanted to arrest a negro near Tallahassee, Fla., had searched vainly all about the man's house and yard, he kicked a harrel, just for spite, as he was on his way to the gate, and

-Feeling her little dog tugging at the back of her dress a Waukegan, Ill., woman turned around to drive him away and found that her dress was abre.

in and escaped harm. -In parts of Delaware a very much greater acreage is devoted to tomato raising this year than is former seasons, some farmers having signed large contracts

with causing factories and others having determined that the open market offers good industrient, -The Rev. Thomas Skinner of Chester, Del., watte on a bleyele run met some of his congregation cross ing a bridge over Chester Creek. He dismounted and put in some good words with them about the virtue of prompt payment of a pastor's salary. He became eloquent and gesticulating, and in a grand awaep of his hand caught his thumb in his watch chain and the next moment the watch salled over his shoulde

into the creek.

-So brightly blazes martial ardor at Thorndike, Me., that the local correspondent of the Belfast .egs is unable to hold to his theme of spring, but breaks forth: "We not only hear the sweet warbling of birds to remind us that spring has come, but that terrible scream of the American sagie, warning us that an in-scient foe has not only dated to pollute the fair val-ley of freedom with his vide and barbarous tread, be eastly whose poisonous footneps the young plants of liberty are sure to wither and die, but has drawn largely from Uncie Sam's stores, polituted his dag and nawoutly splited American blood. These Spanish savages, reptiles in the path of progressive democracy, must be whipped into civilisation; they have no right to the blessings of barbarism, at least on the blessings of barbarism, at least on the blessings of barbarism, at least on the